MORNING EDITION TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1861.

THE WAR.

Important News from Washington.

Movements of Troops at the National Capital.

Blockade of Charleston, Savannah and the Mouth of the Mis'sissippi,

The Railroads Opened Through Baltimore.

Passages of Trains from Perryville and Philadelphia to Washington.

The Retel Forces at Richmond and Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Lee Appointed Commander of the Rebel Forces in Virginia.

ALL OUIET AT THE BELAY BOUSE.

NO ATTACK ANTICIPATED. UNION MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

Proceedings of the New State Convention at Wheeling.

Bastern Virginia Takes Her Place in the Montgomery Congress.

THE RIOT AT CAMP JACKSON, ST. LOUIS,

BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH AND THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1861. The Navy Department expects the ports of Charleste and Savannah and the mouth of the Mississippi to be

blockaded in the course of a week, The government contemplates the erection of carthworks at regular intervals along all the railroad lines leading from the North through Karyland. Preliminary

Surveys are now making.

Colonel Asboth and other preminent Hungarians are here to offer their-services to the government.

The capital is now surrounded by a circle of encamp-

tered the Illinois troops into service, is here. The State authorities of Illinois were anxious to secure his services as General commanding their volunteer forces, but could not obtain the consent of the War Department, whos

, sule not to detach any officers from the regular army, in view of the formation of new regiments, will not be de viated from. Captain Pope has lately visited Cairo. He considers that point perfectly safe, and the reports of an impending attack by rebel troops without foundation. I am credibly informed that Commodore Buchanan, late

commander of the Washington Navy Yard, has applied to

MOORING OF THE PAWNEE OFF ALEXAN DRIA.

The President, accompanied by Secretary Seward and Thurlow Weed, made a tour of observation down the Po-

Farly this morning the steamer Pawnee was moored of the city of Alexandria, so that her guns and morters

will command the town. She has geveral of James' ri fied cannon on board, which will throw grape, shell, hot shet or solid into any part of the town, and far beyond into the camp of any army that may be so imprudent as A messenger who came in from Alexandria this eve

ning, says there are not one hundred and fifty troops in the place, and they are not all armed. It is true that the secession flag still floats over the town Sepator Wade upon observing it with a glass from the President's room yesterday, expressed his regret to Mr. Lincoln that it should be telerated to which Mr. I., replied that he did not think it would wave there long.

The sloo of-war Pawnee is now anchored at the main wharf of Alexandria, with her guns loaded and run out of the port holes. She crossed to stop the interference with the free navigation of the Potomac, attompted geveral times within the last few days by the robol gar rison of the town. Her appearance produced quite panic among the secessionists.

SECESSION TROOPS AT RICHMOND-LITTLE DANGER OF ATTACK FROM HARPER'S

A gentleman from Richmond, who says he passed through the entire camp of the rebels, calculates that there are not over three thousand troops is that city. This is corroborated by other statements.

All is quiet at the Balay Junction. It cannot be possible that the few men in and around Earper's Ferry will be so make as to make an attack upon Gen. Butler's troops at the above named point. Besides the regular orce now there el over two thousand men, including Cool's splendid battery, there is a reserve of over one thousand men at the Annapolis Junction, and the facilities for moving troops are such that an additional body of ave thousand men could easily be thrown into the rear of any force from Harper's Ferry that abould attempt to attack our troops at the Relay. I can-not but believe, as I stated last night, that the troops encamped between Harper's Ferry and the Relay are rebels flying from Baltimore to join the secessionists of Virginia. There is no fear of any attack from Baltimore upon the Relay troops, as it is well known that General Sutler's jurisdiction includes that city and five miles to the east of it beyond. This fact is sufficient to secure protection to his troops from that quarter. He will never submit to another attack upon any portion of his

I am sorry to announce that President Lincoln is quite If this evening, conssioned by a severe col 1.

forces without attacking the city.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT AT ST. LOUIS. Washington, May 13, 1868.
The disarmament of the second brigade in St. Louis

wh'I be fully sustained by the government. St cossion sympathizers are still adroitly engaged here in tree souable machinations. Even in the departments suspicious characters are still tolerated- t is high time for a thorough cleaning out.

NOT READY TO MARCH ON VIRGINIA.

A great pressure is b. weght to bear on General Scot to induce him to order an advance of troops into Virginia. Even members of the Cabin at have been exerting themselves to the same effect, but the sagacious old hero will and move on Richmond antil be is guite ready.

THE ROADS AGAIN IN RUNNING ORDEP, BALTIMORE QUIET.

BAITIMORE, May 13, 1861.
The first train from Perryville, consisting of three pas senger cars, well filled, has just arrived here. The bridges are all in good order, and troins will pass regularly. There was no disturbance slong the route. Many ladies were among the passenger, g.

As the Maryland left the Per ryville dock with the passenger cars upon her upper deck, the American flag was run up and saluted by the troops. The people on both sides of the river cheers d loudly. At Havre de Grace the people raised America a flags, and cheered the train as 19 assed. American hags waived all along the route. The road and bridges are well guarded.

The streets of Baltimore through which the train essed were thronged with people, many women having their children in their arms.

Baltimore is quiet. American flags have across Baltinore street. No other flags seen ..

CONTEMPLATED MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Washington, May 13, 1861.
The commanders, of the several regiments are articles. enting an early mercement, but in what direction they do not know. They have all been netified to hold themselves in read aess for instant orders. They have accordingly put the /r houses or rather camps in order, so that they may be, ready at a moment's warning.

It has be en determined by the government to move an immense force down the Mississippi. Nearly the entire Northwe stern force will be pushed in that direction. Commo Jore Stringham, who is in command of the blockad ing sqr adron, will proceed at once to the mouth of the Missis sippl. The Minnesota is to be the flagship of the . His instructions are said to be of the most rige rous character, although comparatively an old man ne his capable of performing more labor and enduring greater hardship than any other officer in the navy.

THE UNION MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA. WASHINGTON, May 13, 1861.

A special messenger arrived here to-day with important despatches to the government from Wheeling, Virginia. It appears that the Union men in that section are vigorcusly pushing their movement, and in order to make it entirely successful, they want not only the co-operation of the government, but its material aid. Their conven tion, which met to-day, my informant states, bids fair to be one of the largest and most enthusiastic that has ever assembled in the Old Dominion.

All along the line of the road, from Wheeling to Balti nore, the Union feeling was rapidly gaining strength. It was apprehended by some, he says, that an attempt might be made, on the part of the secessionists, to throw a few hundred secession troops in that vicinity for the purpose of breaking up the convention. This had been partially guarded against. The people there are greatly in want of arms. The government will take an early op portunity to supply them.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE. WASHINGTON, May 13, 1861. Chevalier Wikoff and Major Williamson, of the United States Engineer Corps, arrived here last night with des patches from General Sickles to the Secretary of War. tendering the Excelsior Brigade to the government. These entlemen had an interview this morning with the Sec retary, when the fullest details were given of the superiority of this very efficient corps. The Secretary accepted the offer of the Brigade with the utmost promptitude, and desires its presence at Washington at the earliest moment. There is no doubt that very important service will be mmediately assigned to General Sickles, of whose gen eral ability a high opinion seems to be entertained here. The Secretary of State has cards out for a brilliant party for to morrow evening, in honor of the officers of the several New York regiments stationed here. These marked courteries, on the part of the government to these valiant men, are highly appreciated. Similar compliments are in store for the officers of other regiments in Washington. These military fites will be a refreshing relief to the dull routine of military life.

Wasmsoros, May 13, 1801.
Te-day the Second regiment of New York Firemen counves was formally tendered to the government. It will doubtiesely be accepted for the war. Representaphia have also come here to offer steam engines and men in view of the repeated attempts to fire the Capitol.

To-morrow evening Secretary Seward will entertain a his residence the commissioned officers of the Bhode Island, Massachusetts Fifth and New York Seventh and Seventy-First regiments.

THE THREE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1861. The Government would fain see all three menths' men changed into volunteers for the duration of the war. I s estimiled that the call for three months' service more likely to impede than to benefit the intended opera tions for the suppression of the rebellion. Three fifth of the Northern troops enlicted for three months, now here, are however ready to re-enlist for the war.

ESTIMATE OF REBEL FORCES IN VIRGINIA WASHINGTON, May 13, 1881.

Advices received to-day confirm all I have heretofor lespatched in reference to the over-estimate of forces new concentrated in Virginia. General Scott knows pen tively that the aggregate number of men, armed and co armed, collected at various points from Harper's Ferry down to Lynchburg, does not exceed twenty-five thou sand. This force could not be concentrated at any on point for an attack on Washington, without placing the remainder of the Old Deminion at the mercy of the Northern troops.

> AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY. HARRISOTRO, May 13, 1861.

A person employed in the special service visited Har per's Ferry last week, and reached Chambersburg to day He reports that the troops concentrated at that post num Most of these are well armed, but the balance are not armed at all. Only 200 Kentuckians are there now, and one company of South Carolinians.

The regident militia of Harper's Ferry are very rective under existing circumstances.

Only one day's provisions was on hand, supplies having been cut off from Wastern Virginia by the Western Vir ginisns. The supplies within reach anywhere in the surrounding country must be exhausted within two

sand stand of arms from the wreck of the Arsecal, and some of these are in bad condition. They cannot manuacture more than twelve rifles per day.

They have only six hundred men this side of the Pot Maryland side, and show no disposition to do sc.

All the preparations indicate defensive purposes of their part, and se disposition to forward the movement. They must retreat or be provisioned. This, however does not contradict the probable advance of the main Confederate army by that route on Southern Pornsylvania, when Jeff. Davis discovers the impossibility breaking Gen. Scott's lines around Washington.

RESUMPTION OF RAILROAD TRAVEL. BALTMORE, May 13, 1861.
The regular route is now opened from New York for

hrough travel South to Baltimore and Washington, and by main stem via Wheeling and Parkersburg to all Wostern and Southwestern points.

A train from Philadelphia came through this afternoon with mails and passengers. It was halled with evident satisfaction by the people along the route, and as it passed through the city many expressions of welcome were given.

ity to day, the prohibition having been removed.

The citizens have been all day in expectation of the tons far pope have arrived.

FOR WASHINGTON VIA BALTIMORE. PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1861. It is understood that Colonel Lewis' regiment (First in

(antry) will receive marching orders to-morrow, through Califmore south ward. They are fully equipped. If Colonel Lylo's regiment can be got ready it will also he sent off to-morrow, under command of General Cadwallader. They lack knapeacks and cartridge boxes,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA CONVEN-P. maning, May 13, 1861. The Convention met at eleven o'clock.

Wm. B. Sinn, of Prestor county, was appointed tempo-A motion was made by General Jackson, of Wood coun-

ty to admit all gentlemen present from Northwestern Virginia to goats on the floor of the Convention.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Carlisle, on the ground that such a course would be inconsistent with their purposes as a deliberative body. That they were here to determine upon some action to ensure the safety of Northwestern Virginia, where alone a Virginian could not raise his voice in behalf of the federal Union.

Mr. Jackson, Jr., contended that they were not here assembled to take any definite action to establish a provisional government, or to form a new State; that such a movement would be premature, before the vote of the people on the question of ratifying the ordinance of secession passed by the Richmond Convention.

After some discussion, the motion of General Jackson was withdrawn, and a motion of Mr. Hubbard to appoint a committee of one from each county to whom should be referred the subject of representation in the Convention, and also to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention was carried.

Subsequently it was moved and carried that the delegation from each county select its member of the com-

The Convention then adjourned to three o'clock.

THE STATE MILITARY.

ALBANY, May 13, 1861. E. D. Mergan, Jr., son of Governor Morgan, has resigned his office on the staff as Aid de Camp, and Captain Edmund Schriver, late Captain of Second artitlery and Assistant Adjutant General in the United States Army, is appointed in his place, with the rank of Colonet.

Three more regiments-the Eighth, Ninth and Buffalo regiments-were organized by the Board to-day Governor Morgan will forward five of the thirty regi ments as soon as they are armed and equipped for the services of the United States, but no more of the present uniformed force of the State will be forwarded for three months' service unless by special order of the federal

The Sixteenth regiment of volunteers, organized by the Board, have elected Thomas E. Davis, of New York county, a graduate of West Point, and has seen three years' service under General Taylor. Dr. Samuel March of Potsdam, a graduate of the Norwich Military Col lege, has been elected a Colonel, and Colonel Buel mer, of Clinton county, Major. The companies comprising the regiment are under the following captains -

David Nevins, of Ogdensburg; Frank Palmer, of Plattsburg; Jas. M. Pemeroy, of Potsdam; L. Stetson, of Plattsburg; N. M. Curtis, of Depeyster; J. C. Gilmore, of Potslam; Wood, of Chary; Gibson, of Stockholm; Seaver, o Malone, and George Parker, of Gouverneur.

It is known that the Northern regiment is composed of lumbermen, river drivers, farmers and methanics. and all are famous as unequalled marksmen.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW JERSEY. The First regiment, Cel. Van Houghton, Hudson Brigade, go into camp for one day's service at Bergen tomorrow. The line forms on Hudson street, Hoboken, at

eight o'clock A. M. They are to be reviewed, it is said, by Major General Wright and staff.

The National Guard, of Hoboken, have elected J. D. P. Mount Captain, and A. O. Evans, First Liculterant. They number about forty men, but will have the required number should they be mustered into service. TRUNTON_ May 13, 1851.

The Governor is still receiving offers from all parts of the State from companies anxious to volunteer for three years. Four-companies (the first on the list for the service) are now here quartered at the arsenal. It is expected that two regiments, for three years' service, will be called for from this State, and they are ready at a moment's notice. As soon as the requisition is made on the Governor they will be embodied, thoroughly equipped, and ready for efficient service.

The four regiments for State service, authorized by the Legislature, will not be raised until the Governor deems their service necessary. No steps have been yet taken for that purpose. The act appropriating to the families of married volum

teer six deliars a mouth, and to unmarried volunteers teer six dollars a mouth, and to unmarried volunteers four dollars a month, has not yet been signed by the Governor. It was passed in the last hour of the asssion, in the milat of much confusion, and requires close and critical examination before it becomes a law.

The following bills passed by the Legislature have been approved by the Governor.—
To authorize the city of Newark to borrow money to aid the families of volunteers mustered into the service of the United States.

and Bordentown.

authorize a loan of \$2,000,000 and a State tax of

600.

The defence of the State, authorizing the Governor ise four regiments, purchase arms, artillery, &c. unlizing the military divisions of the State, perfect the apportionment bill passed at the last on, correcting an error made in the engrossed bills.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

The report that three or four additional regiments would be accepted for three years is hailed with great favor by the large military force in the city and forte who were getting impatient of delay. The First Boston regiment, composed mainly of well drilled and thoroughly equipped city companies, tendered its services among the very first. The Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth regiments, mainly quarted in the harber forts, are full and making progress in drill. The new Flying Artillery company, under Major Cobb, will be in efficient fighting

NO PIRATES.

NEW LONDON, May 13, 1861. The report that two privateers have been towed into

DETAILS OF THE RIOT AT ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, May 13, 1861. An official statement published this morning says the

first firing at Camp Jackson, on Friday evening, was some half dozen shots near the head of the column of the First regiment, heralded by a volley of ctones and a pistol shot from the crowd. No one was hurt at this point. The second firing occurred from the year of the column

guarding the prisoners. The crowd here was large and very abusive, and one man discharged three barrels of a many of the mob cheering him and drawing revolvers and fring at the troops.

The man who commenced the attack then laid his pistol across his arm, and was taking deliberate alm at Lieutenant Faron, when he was thrust through with a killed. The column then moved on, having received orders to march, and the company being assaulted by the crowd, and several of them shot, halted and fired. causing the deaths already reported. Theorder was then given by Captain Lyon to cease firing, which was remptly obeyed.

The principal arms taken from Camp Jackson were four arete size howitzers, two ien-inch mortars, a large num ber of ten-inch shells, ready charged, some 5,000 United State a muskets, supposed to be a portion of those taken from the Baton Rouge arsenal.

A thousand people left the city yesterday afternoon is consequence of the reports of insubordination among the German troops and their threats to burn and sack the city; but the appearance of General Harney's proclama ion is a great measure restored confidence, and many of those wine left will probably return to-day. The cit," is now quiet, and the highest hopes are

tained that no further disturbance will occur. Twenty-to o persons are known to have been kuled at Camp Jackson. The following are eighteen who have been identified. John Sweekerhardt, Caspar II. Gleuuse. John Waters, Ti'os. A. Haren, Wm. Icenhower, J. J. Jones, P. Dosne, Erle Wright, Henry Jungle, James McDonnid, Walter M. Dowell, Nicholas Knobblach, Francis Wheelow, Job Carter, James Bodsen, Emma Somers, Wm. Three of these were so diers belonging to the southwest expedition, and were going as prischers captured at Camp Jackson.

The steam transport Chesapeake, laden with stores for the troops at Washington, left pier 13 North river last evening.

The steamer Parkersburg has been charpered by the government to proceed to Pensacola with shorp, here and two tone of loe.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Correspondence of Governor Andrew and General Brown, the Governor's Private Secretary, Supposed to be the Author of the Letter-Antecedents Brown—The Organization of Colored Companies—The Government at War with Robels, and not a Nation or

Those who know Governer Andrew, of Massachusetts, will express their doubts in regard to his being the author of any such trash as is contained in the gay and festive correspondence between him and General Butler. alluded to in my despatch of yesterday, more especially in view of the fact of the letter being ungrammatical and illegical, Governor Andrew having the reputation of being a scholar. The fact that the letter is in the hand writing of one Brown, who rejoices in the cognomen of Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, is sufficient to lead those acquainted with the parties to the belief that the said Brown perpetrated the foolish paragraph in the Governor's letter. I am not able to say whether this Brown is a relative to John Brown or not. but he has figured quite extensively during the past in runaway slave excitements. He is the same Brown who was arrested with a brick in his hand at or near the Boston

Court House at the time that Batchelder was killed, Brown was examined upon the charge of being one of the rictors who caused his death; but the evidence showed that he kept out of harm's way and after Batchelder was slain, and afterwards mostered courage enough to pick up a brick, for what purpose I never learned, but held it until he was arrested.

Soon after this occurrence his father sent him to Europe by way of Africa, where it is supposed be familiarized himself with that race. Upon his return he was sent to Utah, where he studied polygamy and ventilated the same in the columns of the New York Fidner Previously, however, to his going there, his father got him a place as editor on a Beston daily, with a veteran journalist as well nurse. This newspaper died within sixty days. He then obtained a situation upon the consolidated faston Praceler, under Bowle, whill of the targered, and network standing the number of the Boston Dright to the standing about the City of Magnificeth Distances; for he became disgusted with the heads of the several departments, who, it seems, did not appreciate his talent enough to send him material for his letters. With this misortune he threw up all connection with newspapers and took to law, which had previously taken to him in the brick case. Fajling in that line, he turned to lobbying, and got the last Legislature of Massachusetts to create the office of private secretary to the Governor, which he now fills. He has since distinguished himself in this city in lobbying for his uncle then returned to Boston, and has since received a salary from the State of Massachusetts in the above named office. That he wrote the Insurrectionary paragraph to General Butter is considered clear to the minds of all who know the versatile youth.

The telegraph amounces that some of the Eastern States have raised live or six companies composed of colored men, and asked permission of Governor Curin, of Pennsylvania, to march them through took many souther necessity and to take the place of the galant e

THE SCHOONER DANIEL S. WILLIAMS.

LETTER FROM THE CAPTAIN. We yesterday published an account of the trip of the schooner D. S. Williams, from Richmond, Va., to this port, in which it was stated that she had been from ently stopped by armed vessels, and those on board subjected to many insults. It was copied from the for of the chooner. The captain sends us the following, contradicting and denying the whole thing:-

dicting and denying the whole thing:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD.

Will you do me the favor to correct a mistake which appeared in your paper yesterday concerning the arrival of the schooner Daniel S. Williams from Richmond, Virginia, in which it is stated that the vessel had been stopped several times by armed steamboats in the river and compelled to show her papers, and the secessionists uttering bitter curses against the crew and all Northerners, acr. Now I wish to state that I did not make this report, nor was not stopped on the river by armed steamboats, and that the secessionists uttered to threats or curses against the crew or against Northerners. If the above statement has been made by any one it has been made by some of the pussengers on board, and not by myself or any officer belonging to the vessel, and is without foundation. My report was simply this:—Schooner Inniel S. Williams, seven days from Richmond, two days from Hampton Roads, with towarce, consigned to manter. Please correct this misstatement, as it has a tendency to injure me in the community of Richmond, where I have numerous friends.

**Calibrical Control of the community of Richmond, where I have numerous friends.

CAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER GEORGE M. SMITH.

In yesterday merning's HERALD the particulars, so far se they could be obtained, giving intelligence regarding the capture of this schooner, were published. These particulars were of a reliable character, and are now fully borne out by the fact that the schooner to Yard. The facts, so far as they can be obtained, are a

left Chesapeake Bay, and was proceeding in a direction which aroused the suspicions of

a direction which aroused the suspicions of Captain Chisholm, of the United States frigate Combertand. Pursuit was soon afterwards made, when the schooner became an easy prize. On examination it was discovered that her earge consisted of guns, gun carriages and other was sticles, intended for the service and use of the Southerno enfederacy.

The capture took place off Emphen Roads, he Friday, and no delay was made in baying the schooner conveyed to the harbor of the Brookly New Yard, which was done by Mr. Chisholm, who handed the war prize over to the safe custedy of Commodore freeze. The George M. Smith is under the serveniance and care felts marine officers, and is attached by a strong cable to the war brig Perry.

Gur reporter visited her vesterday, and states that she is a fine two masted schooner, and about 400 tons burthers. She is well guarded with marines, but egress or ingress is strictly forbidden. After taking a boar for the purpose, he was refused admittance on board, but found the facts as stated above to be correst in regard to her. This officers on board appeared quite unwilling to give any internation on the subject of what her cargo consisted, nor could be obtain the name of the owner of the schooler, nor where she was from, or her dealination. On making inquiry at the effect of the made. However, it is expected to day that wome tangible facts will be learned. and no official report had yet been made. However, it is ected to day that some magicle facts will be learned, at a state of the commence of the public, hotsin Chiebolm, of the Cumberland, has done good service to the causiry in making the cantare.

Captain Ward, of the North Carolina (receiving ship), through one of his mates, offered every facility to our reporter to obtain the fullest information, but so etringent were the orders to the officers in charge, that no further facts could be obtained beyond what are now published.

UNFOUNDED SUSPICION OF A SCHOONER. Information was communicated on Sunday to Surveyor Eart that a suspicious craft was seen in Carnarse Bay. gentleman who had been in that vicinity wrote from Brooklyn on Saturday night to a gentleman in this city, who sent the information to the Surveyor. In the letter, the writer states :--

inlet, which upon inquiry was regarded as a suspicious craft. She is a stranger, and her crew will answer no questions. She has been lying there several days, and yesterday a sloop came in to her and went out again. It is thought she is trying to get a lead of provisions probably for some Southern port with an entrance too shallow to be thought worthy of a blockade. She ought to be overhauled.

Mr. Hart immediately instituted an examination, which proved that there were no good grounds of suspicion. The Inspectors made the following report:-

NEW YORK, May 13, 1861.

Her. E. B. Haw:

Siz-in accordance with your instructions we proceeded to Camarse Bay in search of a schooner said to be of a suspicious character. On reaching the vessel we found her to be the schooner Minerva L. Wedmore, Captain Goodale, of New Haven, and last from Fair Haven, Conn., in ballast, bound for New York, but put into Rickaway inlet for a harbor while in search of an anchor which she had lest. We'thoroughly searched the vessel, and found nothing of a suspicious character to warrant her detection. The vessel will proceed to the city this afternoon or to morrow morning.

CHARLES A. BROWN, Inspectors.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE PROVISIONAL CON-GRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. EIGHTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala , May 6, 1861.

Congress met to-day at noon, and was opened with prayer. The journals of the preceding day were read and confirmed.

Mr. BROOKS, of Miss., presented the ordinance passed by the Virginia State Convention, adopting the provisional constitution of the Confederate States of America, and also the resolution passed by the same Convention authorizing the appointment or election of Commissioners to this Congress. Mr. Brooke said that Messrs. Hunter, Rives, Brockenbrough, Staples and Cameron had been se lected as Commissioners, and that two of those gentle men—Meesrs. Brockenbrough and Staples—were no sent, and he desired that they be juvited to take seats

Mr. Roert, of S. C., moved that Congress go into secret session, and that the Virginia Commissioners now pre-

This motion prevailed, and Congress went into secret ession. VIRGINIA ADMITTED.

The only business transacted in secret session, and which has been made public, is the admission of Virginia nto the government of the Confederate States. Two of her members-Messrs. Brockenbrough and Staples sworn in, and participated in the proceedings of Congress

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

The following is an estimate of the secession force now in the State of Virginia, by two gentlemen, who arrived the city last night directly from Richmond, and other places where troops are concentrated in Virginia:—At Richmond, 15,000; Lynchburg, about the same number; between Norfolk and Portsmouth, from 10,000 to 12,000 in Alexandria, 1,000. At Cuipepper there is also a large number, but our informant cannot say how many. In every village and city throughout the South nothing is done or talked about but war and military matters. Boys twelve end fourteen years of age are begging and crying to be allowed by their parents to join the secession forces, and even the women in several parts of the South are practising to short with rifles, and forming companies for the purpose of defending their homes and property from tha roying attacks of bands of the enemies ' troops, or of assisting in putting down insurrection at home.

There is no business whatever doing in Norfolk, Ports mouth, Alexandria, and other places in Virginia.

A gentleman informs us that he candidly believes that there are more Southern troops in the Saate of Virginia

there are more Southern troops in the State of Virginia than there are Northern troops in Washington and vicinity, and thinks that fifty-five thousand fighting men are concentrated in Virginia, well armed, and can be assembled at a given point in six hours from the time that orders reach them.

"Dixle's Land' is now the national air throughout the South. Two regiments from Tennessee arrived at Richmond, Va., on Saturday morning last. At ten o'clock A. M. of the axme day a special train left. Richmond for Norfolk, by way of Petersburg, with between six and seven hundred Zouaves and two frish companies, the latter numberin about 240 men. They were all originally from New Orleans, and the Zouaves are a regiment of young men from the first families in that city, and are said to be all wealthy.

weathy.

At the Tredegar Iron Works, at Richmond, they armanufacturing cancon of the targest kind, as well as shell and ball, and turning out 250 Minic rifles every day. The machinery used is that taken by the secesionists at Harmachinery used is that taken by the secesionists at Harmachinery used is that taken by the secesionists as that

machinery used is that taken by the secondary several regiment per Berry.

At the old Fair ground in Righmond, several regiment were encamped on Saturday afternoon last, also a number on the new Fair ground, and on the Pairfield fraceours a far greater number are encamped than on either of the

above named grounds.

Every evening companies are marching into the State
of Virginia from the different Southern States. They encamp in the neighborhood of Richmond, within a circle of fifty miles of the city.

A report is current at the North that the South is not armed, but a rentleman who arrived last night mays that the majority of the soldiers are armed with Mine tiles are said.

Minic rifles, as well as revolvers.

Every large public hall and room in the cries and villeges of the South is used for drilling, and nearly every person that is able assembles for that purpose.

The Southerners say that they will burn every city and villegs that they are compelled to vacate.

From Generals, S. C., to Alexandria, Va., the country is full of troops. is fell of troops.

Twenty-eight hundred troops are encamped at Columbia from the country around. They arrived there last

bia from the country around. They arrived there last week.

There is considerable delay in travel, as the rolling stock is occupied in transporting troops.

Provisions in the South are not so dear or scarce as represented. They have a sufficiency of home produce, and the Southerners say that the North will never be able to cut them off, there being enough flour alone in Richmond to last the troops of the entire South nearly a year. In that city, Warwick's, and Granshaw's and Haxall's flour mills and storehouses are full of flour, which will not be allowed to be sent further North under any circumstances.

The secessionists say that they can only be conquered by extermination.

On Sunday morning last, a regiment from Alabama started from Lynchburg for Alexandria. All along their route the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, even negroes and children joining in.

In a village in North Carolina, within the last ten days, three men, a Northerner and two Southerners, were ar-

the a vitage in Forth Carolina, within the last ten days, three men, a Northerner and two Southerners, were arrested for uttering sentiments in favor of the Union. The Northerner was placed in jail to await his trial for using incendiary larguage, and the Southerners were tarred and feathered and sent to Fort Somter to work in the chain

gang there.

At the rifle manufactory of P. S. Justice, at Philadel

Rhode Island regiment goes into camp on the bank of the Petermac in a day or two.

No policemen were on duty in Washington on Saturday eneral Rupyon and troops are all weil and in good

health.

A secession flag was taken from a house on the Virginia side on Scaday afternoon, by some New Jersey troops who had crossed the river for the purpose of fishing.

Troops is large quantities are moving in every direction and from every village towards Alexandria, Richmond and Harper's Ferry.

Two hundred Cherokee Indians were expected in Richmond on Saturday highs last, and a company of Texan Rangers were to arrive in that city yesterday.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

Key WEST, (Fla.,) April 29, 1861. The United States steamer Water Witch, Lioutenan tochendorf, arrived at the Naval anchorage in this harbor he evening of the 25th. She is to be employed as a espatch steamer between Key West and Fort Pickons, arrying the mails, supplies, &c. She has filled up with oal, wood and water, and at 12 o'clock M. to day she sailed, passing out of the Northwest passage. An officer was on hoard who is ordered to the command of the gun

Strong, left this period the rest with superior that the will return to this port next week. The Mobawk took over several mechanics and laborers. She left the aurbor, having a large flat beterned launch in tow, which it is thought withe taken to bort lickens to assist in the landing of and be taken to accept the common of the United States mail steamship Philadelphia, Captain The United States mail steamship Philadelphia, Captain Kitridge, arrived off Fort Taylor at midnight of the 28th, and communicated with the commanding officer, Major W. H. French. She left her despatches, and proceeded W. H. French. She left her despatches, and proceeded

W. H. French. She left her despatches, and proceeded on her voyage without dolay. Her despination is Fort Jefferwin and Fort Pickene. She had a full carge of munitions of war, provisions, cattle, &c., for the use of the United States from a compact of the Chiled States from a compact Creater. Hent. T. A. Cracon commanding, arrived at devlight this morning from Pixtons. She brought a large number of white laborers for Forts Inspire and Jefferson.
The United States sloop of war St. Louis, Capt. Gibeon, is at present laying alongside the neval wharf taking in a stores. She is to be stationed at Tortugas, for such place she t. see her departure in a few days.

The carge saves from the wrocked park Louis Marian,

pay the expenses upon the cargo, which amounts to \$5,800.

Major Smith, Paymaster United States Army, is now stationed at Key West. He will pay off the troops at Fort Taylor, Fort Jefferson and Fort Pickons semi-monthly, Major William H. French, United States Army, commanding officer at Key West, has his headquarters at Fort Taylor. The following companies are under his command: Company B, First artillery, Captain J. M. Brannan; First Licutenant, A. C. Gillen; Second Licutenant, C. W. Webber; Company K, First artillery, Licutenant Samuel F, Chaifn; Company K, First artillery, Licutenant Samuel F, Chaifn; Company A, First infantry, Captain J. M. Caldwell; Licutenant J. P. Sherburne; Company H, First infantry, Captain S. D. Carpenter, Licutenant J. A. Mower; Assistant Surgeon, William F. McCormick. Engineer officer at Fort Taylor, Captain Edward B, Hunt.

OUR FREDERICK CORRESPONDENCE.

FREDARICK, Md., May 10, 1861. Laters of the Committee on Federal Relations-How the True Sympathies of Maryland Tend-Desire to Recognise the Southern Confederacy—The Destruction of the Bridges of Baltimore-Passage of Desperate Armed Men-Cau ry for Washington, de., de

In yesterday afternoon's session of the House, the

chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, S. Teakle Wallis, Esq., presented as the result of the sabors of this most important committee certain resolutions condemnatory of the administration and the war policy, declaring that Maryland does sympathize most heartily with the South in this struggle for her rights, and that she will not take part or lot in this war against her, invoking the President solemnly to cease in his war policy, at least until Congress convene; and protesting against the military occupation of the soil of this State as unconstitutional, though at the same time disclaiming any intention to use violence against the federal government. The resolutions are also in favor of recognizing the Southern confederacy. They are now before the House for adoption, and, though opposed warmly, [will, I think, pass. The committee also report unfavorably upon a proposed convention, and propose to adjourn at once to some place and time to be fixed. Various substitutes have been offered; one, that, instead o adopting the resolutions, the Legislature adjourn size did was lost by a large majority. An adjournment wil take place in a few days, without, as I predicted, anything of importance having been done, except that the cause of excession has been much injured by its friends. The Senate are trying to fix a time and place for adjournment. There excens some objection to meeting here gain, perhaps because the atmosphere is too Union for some. There is an issue between the Governor and toe authorities of Baltimore, as to who ordered the destruction of the bridges leading to that place last month. The Governor declares, in a communication to the Legislature and to the authorities, that he never sanctioned or encursged it, being too great a lover of law and order; whilst they declare that he advised it. The popular belief here is that the Governor is right.

The inhabitants of this portion of the State are much alarmed at the passage through there of bodies of Baltimoreans, armed with revolvers and knives, desperate characters evidently, going to Harper's Ferry and the Foliat of Rocks; this last place is twelve miles from here, and is the point where the Baltimore and Ohio Raliread strikes the Potomac; there is a fine bridge over the river there, and the Virginian slde, and a battery planted on the Maryland slde. This place is some twelve miles below Harper's Ferry and the Governor by millers and farmers that they cannot get their produce down the cannot of Georgetown; but so far nothing has been done except to protest to Governor Letcher against the action of the Virginia secondation of the Virginia secondation of the Baltimore and Ohio Raliroad, there will be skirmishing between Maryland and Virginia.

About twelve hundred cavalry from Cartiale, Pa., passed within eleven adoption, and, though opposed warmly, will, I think, pass. The committee also report unfavorably

FREDERICK, Md., May 9, 1861.

Indignation of he Frederick People at the Acts of the Legislature—The Anti-Secession Feeling in Maryland—Panage of Soldiert—Furning of the Frederick Court House—A Union Meeting Held There the Night Before-The Great Question at Issue, do., de.

The Legislature, still in session here, will adjours on Saturday, to meet again probably on the 10th of July. This is the very last place in the State for the assembling of any body of secessionists. The very atmosphere is unfit for them to breathe, and they have consequently been stifled. The mere probability of the passage of Coleman Yellott's Military Despotism bill, aroused such a feeling as was never before exhibited, and the citizens rose en masse, and were with difficulty re-strained from driving the whole Legislature out of the city. It was intended to accomplish indirectly what they dared not do in a straightforward and manly way; but there came up from all sections of the State such a bowl of indignation and wrath as bas effectually silenced them, and the results of the session will be-nothing. Great injustice is done our loval ple by the Northern States in consequence of the unfortunate riot in Baltimore on the 19th of April. It was the
outbreak of a mob, and nothing more, but has been instrumental in calling out the conservative strength, notonly in that city, but throughout the entire State, and no
apprehension need be entertained of its recurrence.
Fighty six men passed through this place to-day, on foot,
from Baltimore, on route to Harper's Ferry to join the
Confederate forces. They were nearly all youths of forreign extraction, from sixteen to eighteen years of age.
They were unarmed, and, as one of them said, without a
dime in the whole crowd to buy a loaf of bread. They
strolled through the town, begging their breakfasts, and
many a Union man, moved to tears by their depicrable
plight, yielded to his humanity and gave them his abiling. Had you seen them you would have done the same.
They said they were seeking, not war, but employment
and bread.

I saw a letter yesterday from a gentleman recitation in

and bread.

I saw a letter yesterday from a gentleman residing in a border county of Virginia. in which Harper's Ferry is situated, in which he says the most wonderful reaction he ever saw is taking place there, and that secession will be voted down in his county on the 23d lest, notwithstanding the presence of 6,600 Southern troops, by a large majority.

ing the presence of 6,600 Southern treops, by a large majority.

Our Court House was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning, at two o'clock, the act of an incendiary. There had been an immense mass meeting of Unionists the afterneon before, at the presentation of the Star Spangled Banner by the ladies of Frederick to the Home Guard, and one of the kargest rooms had been used for weeks by the Union men as a drill room. They are not suspected of firing the building. The mass meeting was addressed by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Gen. Wm. P. Manisby and Hon. James Cooper; after which the mighty concourse rent the welkin with that noblest and most inspiriting of our national songs, the "Star Spangled Banner." You know that Early land has the honor and glory of giving to the nation this swelling strain, and do you suppose that we will ever relinquish our right to it? May our tongues cleave to the roofs of our mouths when we become unwilling to unite in its soul stirring chorus! The question for us now to decide is, whether we will have free government or anarchy? I need not say what our decision will be,

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN VIRGINIA. REGIMOND, Va., May 10, 1861.

The following telegraphic despatch has this day been eccived, and is published for the information of all con-MONTGOMERY, May 10, 1861.

To Major General R. E. LEE:

To prevent confusion, you will assume the control of
the forces of the Confederate States in Virginia, and assign them to such duties as you may indicate, until further orders, for which this will be your authority.

A true copy. R. S. Garner, Adjutant General.
Officers of the Confederate States army, now serving in
Virginia, will accordingly report, by letter, to the Adju-

Officers of the Confederate States army, now serving in Virginia, will accordingly report, by letter, to the Adju-tant General of the Virginia forces, their present stations, the nature of the orders under which they are acting, and if it command of troops, their numbers and organization. By command of Major General Lee.

R. S. GARNETT, Adjutant General.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN DELAWARE.

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 1.

STATE OF DELAWARE, EXECUTIVE DIPARTMENT, DOVIN, May 11, 1861.

By virtue of the authority in me vented by the constitution and laws of the State of Delaware, I bereby appoint Henry Du Pont, Esq., of the county of Now Castle, Major General of the forces raised and to be raised in the State of Delaware. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Governor and Commander in Chief.

Governor and Commander in Chief.

GENERAL OHDER—NO. 2.

STATE OF DELAWARE, EXECUTE DEPARTMENT, I DEVEN MAY II, 1961.

The aims and accountements belonging to the State, and now in passession of any milisary organization of company in this State, other than those companies mustered into the service of the United States, will, under the direction of Major General Bu Pont, be immediately delivered to such persons and at such points as the Major General Burent, be immediately delivered to such persons and at such points as the Major General burent, be immediately made out and transmitted to the Major General by the commanders of all and every volunted organization, now existing in this State, who may have such arms and accountements in their possession. Major General Du Pont is charged with the execution of this order, and a strict compliance with it is earnessly enjoined and confidently expected.

WILLIAM BURTON, Governor and Commander in Chief.

For Additional War News see Eighth Page.